THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9832. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20. 1784.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS.

ON Tuesday 26th October 1784, the several Classes in the UNITED COLLEGE of *St Andrews* will be opened, *viz.*

The *Public and Private* HUMANITY *Classes*, by *Professor* HUNTER.
The *Public and Private* GREEK *Classes*, by *Professor* HILL.
The *Classes* for LOGIC and RHETORIC, and for the PRACTICE of *Composition and Elocution*, by *Professor* BARRON.
The MORAL *Philosophy Class*, by *Professor* COOK.
The NATURAL *Philosophy Class*, by *Dr* FORREST.
The *First* and *Second* MATHEMATICAL *Classes*, by *Professor* VILANT.
The CIVIL HISTORY *Class*, by *Professor* CLEGHORN.
The *Classes* for ANATOMY and MEDICINE, by *Dr* FLINT.

As Professor HUNTER has now got a house adjoining to the College, such of the Young Gentlemen lodging in the College as chuse it, may be entrusted to his care on reasonable terms.

On Tuesday 2d of November, the Foundation Bursaries will be disposed of, as usual, by comparative trial.

EDUCATION.

MR CHAPMAN, Minister of Kinfauns, having some time ago opened a Boarding School for the education of a few Young Gentlemen, whom he teaches the English, Latin, and French languages, with Writing, Geography, and Arithmetic, still wishes to have two or three more boys, from seven to ten or eleven years old, that they may be joined into classes with those already under his care.

The greatest attention will be given, not only to the education, but also to the health and morals of his pupils.

The situation of the manse of Kinfauns is remarkably pleasant and healthful, about four English miles from Perth.

For further particulars, letters may be addressed to Mr Chapman, minister of Kinfauns, by Perth.

This day is published,

(To be continued every other Saturday,) price One Shilling;

Connected with an elegant Frontispiece and Vignette, and containing 16 pages of Music, and 16 pages of Letter-press,

NUMBER I. OF

MUSICAL MISCELLANIES,

IN THREE PARTS.

I. A Collection of Original and Select SONATAS, AIRS, SONGS, &c. by the best masters, adapted for the Voice, Harpsicord, Violin, Germanflute, and Guitar.

II. A general DICTIONARY of MUSIC, historical, theoretical, and practical; originally written by J. Grassineau, Gent. and recommended by Dr Pepusch, Dr Green, and Mr Galliard. Revised and improved with the addition of a great number of foreign musical terms—The lives of eminent composers and performers—The art of composition and of performing on all the modern instruments, &c. by J. C. Heck, author of a treatise on Thorough Bass, &c.

III. A Candid Review of NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS, English and foreign, Musical Correspondence, Intelligence, &c.

London: printed by T. WILLIAMS, No. 43. Holborn, and to be had of all the Musicsellers, Booksellers, and News-carriers in the kingdom.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the New Mason Hall in Elgin, upon Tuesday the 5th day of October 1784, at ten o'clock forenoon,

The WHOLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to James Grant of Carron, and was in his house at Wester Elchies, consisting of mounted four-posted beds of different kinds, feather beds, chaff beds, matresses, blankets and coverlets, mahogany drawers, presses, tables and chairs; a set of drawing-room furniture, mirror glasses of different kinds, a very large assortment of bed and table linen and dasks, a large parcel of fine china, with some china jars, a variety of different prints framed and glazed, a table clock, a telescope, and a large Minella chest; together with a variety of kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to be mentioned.

N.B. Any person intending to purchase, by applying to Patrick Grant junior, Town-clerk of Elgin, will be shown the furniture and conditions of sale.

By Authority of the Court of Session,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in the parish of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after deductions, is 165l. 6s. and the upset price is appointed to be 3311 10s. Sterling, being 25 years purchase of said rent. They consist of about 200 acres Scots measure, and give a freehold qualification.

The estate is situate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is distant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is easy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by vessels of considerable burden for some miles above these places.

The greatest part of the estate is surrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninsula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck of which is situated a neat and commodious Mansion-house adjoining, with suitable office-houses, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchyards, well stored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the best qualities.—The house and orchyards are well sheltered with barren planting, which, with timber upon the banks of the river, consisting chiefly of oaks, and some remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the estate are four Salmon-fishings, presently all rented. The grounds are also low set, paying at present only 18 shillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, which are of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 shillings per acre.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion house, &c. and 30 acres of the land; and a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Perth.

Judicial Sale of the Estate of CATHLAW.

TO BE SOLD, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 15th of December 1784, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of CATHLAW, lying within the parish of Torphichen and shire of Linlithgow.

The proven yearly rent of these lands is L. 161 19 0

Deducing the feu and tiend duties, minister's stipend, and schoolmaster's salary, which is - - - 2 6 10 4-12ths

There remains of free rent, L. 159 12 1 8-12ths

Valued at twenty-two years purchase,

And of a subject superior, amounts to L. 3511 7 0 8-12ths

Which is to be the upset price of the lands.

There is a commodious mansion-house upon the estate, with good offices, all in good repair.

The fields are mostly inclosed with thriving hedges and stripes of wood.

There are besides several other thriving plantations upon the grounds.

The deeds, and articles and conditions of sale, may be seen in the hands of John Callander, depute clerk of Session; and further information may be got by applying to John Anderson, writer to the Signet.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

To the COMMITTEE *of the* GENERAL SESSIONS *in* EDINBURGH, *for abolishing Patronage in* SCOTLAND.

GENTLEMEN,

BEFORE we can correspond with you, it will be necessary that you answer the following Queries, which you will please do with all convenient speed, and oblige,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

THE PEOPLE.

Query 1. WHETHER did your opposition to patronage originate from a sense of the hardships which we have so long laboured under from the rigorous exercise of it, or from a private pique between the Magistrates of Edinburgh and you?

2. Can they be in the way of their duty who are at present endeavouring to divide all ranks in Scotland concerning an application to the Legislature for the abolition of patronage, when unanimity is so absolutely necessary?

3. Did not all in Scotland, who have hitherto declared they would wish the act 1690 to be the basis of an application to the Legislature, at the same time signify, that they would not be satisfied with the restoration of that act, without explanations and amendments?

4. Were it referred to each parish in Scotland, to say what amendments they would choose to said act, is it possible that they could agree upon any mode of settlement except popular election, whereby alone heritors, elders, and people could have their due?

5. Whom do you mean by your brethren you propose to correspond with; do you exclude laymen entirely, at least the heritors and people, and confine yourselves to kirk-sessions only?

6. Do you imagine that the heritors and people of Scotland can repose confidence in the clergy, should they take the lead in seeking the abolition of patronage, when they have had the principal hand in the devastation that has been spread through this country, by their rigorous exercise of it?

7. Is not the soul of the meanest cottar as precious as that of the first heritor in a parish; upon what scripture-ground, then, can you prove, that it always belongs to heritors to have the choice of a minister, while you would deprive us of that privilege?

8. Through what channel did you learn, that the restoration of 1690 would give much satisfaction to the eldership, and to the great body of the people? Have you corresponded with all the parishes of Scotland, and received assurances from them to that purpose?

9. What foundation have you for saying, that the restoration of 1690 would greatly contribute to heal the divisions of the Church? Have you consulted the Secession and Relief people on this subject, and is that their opinion of the matter?

10. What occasion is there to think of a compensation to patrons, if 1690 were restored, seeing they got the tithes which were undisposed of in the several parishes conferred on them, in lieu of their loss of patronage by the acts 1649 and 1690? Would it not be more rational to think of their restoring the price of patronage which they thus received, and have unjustly kept possession of, since it was restored in 1712?

11. You mention a general satisfaction which the restoration of 1690 would give! This could not be among the clergy, a great majority of whom with matters to remain as they are; nor among heritors, thousands of whom have declared for popular election; nor among elders, a great number of whom are for the said mode of settlement: nor could it possibly be among us, who, in general, reprobate the restoration of 1690: Pray, then, from what quarter would this general satisfaction arise?

12. If you meet with proper encouragement to proceed in your present undertaking, through what channel do you mean to petition the King and Parliament? Do you think the next General Assembly will be a proper one? And do you expect to be heard, contrary to the sense of the nation?

PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE *concerning the extraordinary Fire-Ball, or Meteor, seen at half past nine at night on the 18th of August, last year.*

FROM the concurring testimonies of a number of the *Literati*, who have just communicated their accounts to the Royal Society, it appears the late meteor was first seen at Shetland, and ascended from the northward, passed over Atholhouse, then over the south of Scotland, Northumberland, Durham, and through the middle of Yorkshire. Thus far its path was nearly S. S. E. but in Lincolnshire it deviated to the eastward. When it broke into the compact cluster of smaller meteors, it traversed Cambridgeshire; but recovering its original direction, it proceeded over Essex and Dover Straits, entering over the continent, probably not far from Dunkirk. It was afterwards seen at Brussels and at Nuits in Burgundy, still holding its course to the southward.

Upon the whole, by the fairest calculations, it seems to have travelled 13 or 14 degrees of latitude, describing a tract of 1000 miles at least over the surface of the earth! A length of course far exceeding the utmost that has hitherto been ascertained of any similar phaenomenon.

The duration of this extraordinary meteor, which first took the form of a luminous ball, then became elliptical, and gradually assumed a tail as it ascended, to those who saw least of it, was about ten seconds; and to those who saw most of it, about a minute.

It is calculated to have been 50 miles above the surface of the earth; stating its velocity at the lowest computation of 20 miles a second, it exceeded that of sound about 90 times: at such a rate it must have passed over the whole island of Great Britain in less than half a minute, and might have reached Rome within a minute afterwards, or in seven minutes have traversed the whole diameter of the earth.

The learned Dr Blagden, in his account of the late fiery meteors read before the Royal Society, speaking of the different relations given of them, mentions the English News-papers in the following words:

"The information derived from news-papers, however incorrect in the detail, is brought to some degree of certainty, by the check of comparing them with one another; and their frequent publication in most places of consequence in this island procures us advantages on the occasion of such extraordinary phaenomena, not enjoyed in *former* ages, nor even *now*, to the like extent, in any other part of the world."

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

IT is an undeniable fact, and most facts are undeniable—that that there is a certain principle in our natures which disposes us for *variety*; indeed, the general appearance of the world, whether animate or inanimate, presents us with an endless variety, nor can we dwell long upon one subject without impairing some of our faculties; we must, like the rosing bee, sip from every flower—let not this, however, be accounted a defence of promiscuous amours.—No—Love is one of those objects which admits not of variety. We must be true to one and no more, and by being true to that one, we enjoy the *various* delights of innocence, and the infinite *variety* of conscious reflection. But, Lord help me! I am digressing into a dissertation on love, when I meant quite another subject—

Is conversation pleasant?

Yes.

What makes it so?

Variety.

Yes, the endless variety of its subjects which change from grave to gay, from trifling to important, in a rapid succession. Vacant minds dwell on one subject, dress, cards, or scandal, according to their situation in life. But variety is the very soul of conversation, and nothing can furnish that variety so well as reading. So rapid are the transitions from one subject to another, or rather the connexion established between one subject and another, by what is called the *association of ideas*, that the most trivial subject introduces the most important. It is not uncommon to find a company leaping from the *price of tea*, to the *harbour of Boston*, from the *King's Council* to the *playhouse*, and from *fornication* to the *best shape for a breast pin*.

To give an example of this variety, Mr Printer, permit me to give an account of the conversation of a company, in which I spent some hours a few nights since.

The first subject which I remember to have been started, was the *Rock of Gibraltar*.—

This was introduced by a pair of buckles, said to be made of gold taken in one of the Spanish gun-boats.—Well, in came the Rock—and with it, General Elliot, and the destruction of the great force that aimed at the capture of that old bulwark.—A lady being mentioned, who lived some time at Gibraltar, one of the females immediately remarked, that that lady wore remarkable large hoops.

Hence came the *hoops*, a strange successor to the brave Elliot—but hoops came in, and hoops were discussed—large hoops, and small hoops, and dress hoops, and court hoops, and every kind of hoops; God knows when the hoops would have been finished, had not a person in company, looking towards the street, perceived a lady with a new kind of hoop. She was immediately known to be the wife of the Rev. Mr ——.

What! he who wrote on *transubstantiation*!

Ay, the same.—

Well, I always thought his book a good one; to be sure it is a strange doctrine, &c. &c.—

Here, reader, you see transubstantiation drove out the hoops——

And how long did transubstantiation last?

Why, faith, not very long; for before one of the learned speakers had got as far as *Jerome of Prague*, in refuting the doctrine, a pretty rogue, with smiling face, asked an old gentleman present, whether he did not once wear a *Dalmahoy wig*?

Enter the Dalmahoy Wigs.

Here's a precious transition—from *Transubstantiation* to *Dalmahoy wigs*; and O! miraculous change! *Dalmahoy wigs* brought in *love*.—But how the *Wigs* contrived to do this, I have not been able to determine, as I did not hear the first part of the conversation.

Love, however, came in, and to be sure, we dwelt for a considerable time on a subject so delightful. It was a subject which we could all appeal to. The old could talk about it, and the young understand it.—At length we began to be very grave and serious, and many melancholy anecdotes were told, of young and amiable girls, who had died of love. One or two young men also were mentioned who, by the cruelty of their mistresses, were driven to an untimely grave.

Heaven only knows when we would have finished this subject, had not a gentleman remarkable for the consistency of his conversation, told us, that as we were speaking of persons who died for love, he could not help mentioning an instance of a young man, who died—by *eating too many cherries*.

This turned the tables at once—and such an inundation of instances, where too much fruit was pernicious, poured upon us, that you would have sworn that *arsenic*, *ratsbane*, and *hemlock*, were innocent, mild, substances; and that the only deadly poisons, were *cherries*, *plumbs*, and *filbert nuts*. We were proceeding further and further in this, when a gentleman who had travelled, assured us, that *Germany* was remarkable for fruit.

This, by no very difficult means, introduced the Emperor, the the Emperor brought in the Dutch, and the Dutch the French; and at length we landed on the *price of lace*.

This brought up some stories of ladies who had very artfully smuggled considerable quantities of lace. It would have been a wonder indeed, if such a subject did not lead to smuggling in general, and to the present ministry in particular; and how long we might have remained with the ministry, is un-

certain, had we not been told that it was very probable parliament would not meet until after the Chriſtmas holidays.

This paved the way for a chubby boy to remark the goodneſs of Chriſtmas pies, and ſome ſtories were alſo introduced concerning *turkies* and *houſe-lamb*.

On of the company told us, ſhe had good reaſon to remember laſt Chriſtmas, for ſhe loſt her huſband, who died ſuddenly as he was cutting the fourth ſlice of a plumb-pudding.

The awfulneſs of ſudden death being thus introduced by the pudding, and the turkies laſted a few minutes, but occaſioning a profound ſilence, we were ſet a-going again by the *poſſibility of going up in a balloon*.

The *balloons*, being a favourite and faſhionable ſubject, continued for near half an hour, and were ſucceeded—and that too rapidly for my memory, by the courage of the king of Pruſſia—the benefit of country air in conſumptions—the merits of French poetry—the origin of the common ſewers—the degeneracy of the times—the art of brewing porter—Pope's tranſlations—the bite of a mad dog—Hardham's *thirty ſeven*—and the uſe of the Greek particles! ——

Judge for me, Mr Printer, if I had not variety—and tell me, what uſe cards or ſcandal can be of, when we may amuſe ourſelves *ad infinitum* in this manner.

I am, Sir, your's,

OMNIUM GATHERUM.

T——n ſtreet.

TAX on HATS.

From the 1ſt of October, 1784, all retailers of hats at London, ſhall take out a licence annually at 40s. and in other parts of Britain at 5s. under a penalty of 50 l.

There ſhall be paid for every hat not exceeding 4s. in value, a duty of 3d. From 4s. to 7s. a duty of 6d. From 7s. to 12s. a duty of 1s. and above 12s. a duty of 2s.

Duties to be under the management of the Stamp-office.

Every retailer of hats, to have the words *Dealer in Hats* over his door, or on the front of his houſe, under the penalty of 40s.

Unlicenſed perſons affixing theſe words, to forfeit 50l.

Stamp tickets to be put in the inſide of every hat, with the duty impoſed, under the penalty of 10l.

Perſons fraudulently tearing off, or affixing any ſtamp already uſed, in any hat, to forfeit 20l.

Perſons counterfeiting ſtamps, to ſuffer death as felons.

Half of the penalties to go to his Majeſty, and half to the informer.

A duty of 6d to be paid on all hats imported, made of felt, ſheep and lambs wool; and 2 s. if made of beaver wool, or of hair, or other fur or wool. Theſe duties liable to the 5 per cents.

RAW *and* THROWN SILK *and* LEAD.

From September 20. 1784. the following additional duties to commence, *viz.*

	L.	s.	d.	
Raw ſilk imported,	0	2	9	per pound.
Thrown ſilk,	0	2	0	ditto.
Lead exported,	1	1	0	per ton.

Duties liable to the additional 5 *per cents*.

From and after the 1ſt of March 1785, over and above the former bounties allowed on the exportation of the following articles, there ſhall be allowed and paid to the exporter thereof, *viz.*

For ſilk ribbands and ſtuffs, 2 s. per pound.
Silks and ribbands mixed with gold, &c. 2 s. 8 d. per pound.
Silk ſtockings, &c. 1 s. 9 d. per pound.
Stuffs of ſilk and grogram, 6 d. per pound.
Ditto of ſilk and cotton 8 d. per pound.
Ditto of ſilk and worſted, 4 d. per pound.

STARCH AND SOAP.

From September 20. 1784, no ſtarch maker is to erect, alter, or uſe any work-houſe, &c. for making or keeping of ſtarch, or the materials thereof, or uſe any utenſil, without giving proper notice to the next office, on penalty of 200l.

From September 20. 1784, perſons aſſiſting in making ſtarch in unentered houſes to forfeit 20 l.

Officers may arreſt ſuch perſons and carry them before a Juſtice.

On a ſecond offence to forfeit 60 l. or be committed to the houſe of correction for one year, or until the fine ſhall be paid.

From September 20. 1784, the name of every ſtarch-maker to be painted over the door, or on the front of his ſtarch-houſe, on penalty of 100l.

From September 20. 1784, no ſtarch exceeding twenty-eight pounds ſhall be removed, unleſs the word *ſtarch* be legally marked on the package, on penalty of forfeiture thereof, with the cattle and carriages, &c.

Dealers receiving more then twenty-eight pounds of ſtarch not marked as aforeſaid, to forfeit 200l.

Starch-makers obſtructing officers to forfeit 100 l.

From September 20. 1784, officers may by day or night enter the houſe, boiling houſe, &c. of any ſoap-maker, and take an account of the ſoap made, and alſo of the materials for making thereof.

From September 20. 1784, no ſoap-maker to have any conveyance to or from any copper or pan, except one moveable pump; nor any cock, or hole, in the ſide or curb, &c. of his boiler, nor uſe any cypher, on the penalty of 500 l.

From September 20. 1784, the cover and furnace door, &c. to be kept locked by the officer, except when at work.

Locks and keys to be provided by the ſurveyors, &c. at the expence of the makers.

Any perſon clandeſtinely opening any copper, &c. or damaging ſuch faſtening, ſhall forfeit 100l.

Soap-makers obſtructing officers to forfeit 50 l.

From September 20. 1784, officers to take account, as often as they think fit, of all materials for making of ſoap, in the maker's poſſeſſion.

Duties to be charged for a decreaſe of the following materials, viz.

Oil, rendered tallow, kitchen ſtuff and tallow, tallow and roſin, &c.

Soap-makers to give proper notice to the officers before they charge the copper, on forfeiture of 100 l.

No ſoap-maker, after September 20. 1784, to ſell any hard ſoap but in the ſhape of cakes or bars; and all ſcrapings and parings ſhall be returned into the copper, in the preſence of the officers, on penalty of 100 l.

The powers and penalties in act 12 Car. II. cap. 24. &c. relative to Exciſe-duties, ſhall be applied in executing this act.

From the London Papers, Sept. 16.

Rome, Aug. 16. We have lately received here the very agreeable news that Spalatro, and the other diſtricts of Dalmatia are entirely freed from the ravages occaſioned by the plague.

Smyrna, Aug. 5. The great heats which we have ſuffered for a fortnight paſt are accompanied by an eaſt wind, which by degrees purges the bad influence of the air. The plague begins to abate conſiderably in this city, inſomuch, that for ſome days paſt no accident has been heard of; many ſhops have been opened, and divers merchants are returned from the country to their houſes here, and we flatter ourſelves that the general communication will ſoon be re-eſtabliſhed. It is calculated, that this terrible calamity has deſtroyed in this city, within three months paſt, excluſive of the ſurrounding villages, between 15 and 16,000 Turks, 2800 Jews, 400 Greeks, 400 Armenians, and very near 100 Catholicks. At Magneſia and Kerkagatt, from whence our cotton comes, the mortality amounts to 30,000. We have not yet heard what ravages this ſhocking malady has occaſioned at Coſaba and its diſtricts.

LONDON.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Gibraltar, which are dated the 4th inſtant; they were brought over in the Endeavour cutter arrived at Weymouth. Several ſhips from the South-Sea fiſhery and the Straits, bound to London, were ſafe arrived there.

This morning ſome diſpatches were received from Boſton, brought over in the Sally, Captain Wheeler, arrived off Torbay. They are dated the 20th of Auguſt.

The time for the meeting of Parliament is ſaid to be fixed for the 20th of January next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

Diſpatches from Paris aſſure us, that a continental war is now inevitable; the States-General having peremptorily refuſed to accede to the demands of the Emperor; and his Imperial Majeſty having given orders for the immediate movement of 40,000 of his troops to the Dutch frontiers.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid of the French ſending out vaſt quantities of military ſtores, &c. &c. to the Weſt-Indies, we are aſſured by a gentleman who lately left L'Orient, where the French are ſaid to have ſhipped thoſe ſtores, that no more has been ſent than might have been expected to an exhauſted garriſon, and at which there is not the moſt diſtant cauſe to be alarmed.

From the ſituation of the French finnances, all ideas of their infringing the late peace, for ſome years at leaſt, are improbable; and both the French King and the Cabinet are ſo pacifically inclined, that, from the appearance of politics, there is more reaſon to expect a cloſer alliance with that country, from the alteration of affairs in Portugal, than has ſubſiſted between Great Britain and France for many years.

The following is the anſwer from the Court of France to the States of Holland, relative to the Memorial preſented to their plenipotentiaries at Bruſſells:

"The King hath attended with ſerious regard to the information tranſmitted to him by their High Mightineſſes, of the memorial preſented to their plenipotentiaries at Bruſſells on the 23d ult. and his Majeſty cannot make a better return to this freſh mark of the confidence of their High Mightineſſes, than by continuing to employ his conciliatory offices with and towards his Imperial Majeſty; but the King cannot at the ſame time omit obſerving to their High Mightineſſes, that in hopes of rendering his exertions ſucceſsful, they ſhould be accompanied with proper overtures, as the baſis towards an arrangement of reciprocal convenience; his Majeſty, therefore, thinks fit to ſuggeſt to their High Mightineſſes the neceſſity of their taking ſuch ſteps as may accompliſh this object, and if their High Mightineſſes are willing to truſt him with the ſame, he will with pleaſure lay them before the Emperor, and uſe the utmoſt influence his near degree of conſanguinity entitles him to, in order to prevail upon him to take them into his immediate conſideration.

"In the preſent ſtate of affairs the King would be wanting in friendſhip towards the Republic, and in the concern he takes in her tranquillity, if he omitted moſt heartily to recommend to their High Mightineſſes, to continue to ſhow the ſame moderation they have hitherto done, and refrain from meaſures which might hurt the dignity of the Emperor, and might tend to procraſtinate the wiſhed for object of their High Mightineſſes, as well as that of his Imperial Majeſty."

Advices from the Hague, by this day's mail, mention, that letters of convocation having been iſſued by the Grand Penſionary and Preſident, the States aſſembled again the 3d inſtant, in order to take into conſideration the Emperor's meſſage to the Commiſſioners at Bruſſels. Great ſecrecy is obſerved in this deliberation. The Stadtholder was preſent on the firſt day of meeting, but it is not known what determination they came to. The Walloon guards are ordered to be augmented to 20,000 effective men; at preſent they conſiſt of 7000 only.

The Turky letters, from the capital of that Empire, contain the following advices:—The Turks have augmented their ſquadron on the Black Sea to thirteen ſail of men of war, which is about the ſame force that the Ruſſians have on the ſea of Azoph: They are alſo augmenting all their garriſons in the ſame quarter; and the deputy Aga of Janniſſaries (a corps on which the Turks place great dependence in time of war) is gone into Aſia, to raiſe recruits in the provinces ſubject to the Turkiſh Empire. A number of French engineers are lately taken into the ſervice of the Grand Signor, to whom the ſurvey of all the fortifications on the frontiers on the ſide of Hungary is principally entruſted. The Captain Pacha of the fleet, at Conſtantinople, has thirty ſhips of war now in commiſſion, of which thirteen are from 60 to 88 guns; and they are uſing the utmoſt diligence to encreaſe this force. In Bulgaria the Turks have 38,000 in garriſon, and the ſame number in Moldavia, both which are on the frontiers of the Imperial dominions; ſo that if France and the Emperor have ſeparate intereſts, ſome work will be cut out for the Court of Vienna, by a diverſion in that quarter.

We are aſſured, that his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, having heard that a natural ſon of his late Majeſty King George the Second was in a manner unprovided for, made an enquiry into that gentleman's ſituation, and having received the moſt convincing teſtimonies that he was no impoſtor, has moſt graciouſly been pleaſed to ſettle on him a ſalary of 200 l. per annum.

His late Majeſty George the Second had ſeveral natural children in the electorate of Hanover, who were all properly taken care of. The above gentleman, by ſome fortuitous circumſtances, however, was totally neglected. He at an early period was ſent on board a man of war, and ſerved ſome years as a warrant officer. He afterwards was an Enſign in the Hampſhire militia, in which ſituation he continued till a worthy character repreſented his caſe to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales.

AIR-BALLOON.

YESTERDAY a balloon, about 80 feet in circumference, and nearly filled with inflammable air, was launched from the Artillery-Ground at five minutes after two. Mr Lunardi, Secretary to a foreign embaſſy (we believe the Neapolitan) and Mr Biggins, a ſtudent in the Temple, were to have aſcended. But, upon trying the force of the balloon, it was found not ſufficient to bear two perſons. Indeed Monſ. Blanchard, who is now in England, ſaid at firſt ſight of the balloon, that it would bear but one. Accordingly, Mr Lunardi aſcended accompanied by a dog, a cat, and a pigeon. The acclamations of about a thouſand ſpectators in the Artillery-Ground and of thirty or forty thouſand around it, were a noble reward to his reſolution and preſence of mind. We hope it was a prelude to retribution of another kind. For if his neutral countrymen amaſs fortunes by ſurpriſing the ears of our deprived nobility, the firſt man who took a journey in the Engliſh atmoſphere ſhould be rendered eaſy in his circumſtances for life. We mention this, as Mr Lunardi was obliged to aſſociate with an illiberal tradeſman in the property and exhibition of the balloon, who ſquabbled and even fought for the diviſion of the ſpoil; prevented the ſale of the tickets, and delayed the execution of the ſcheme. We hope the next voyage he makes will be for his own benefit; to which, we are ſure, the public will be very happy to contribute.

He gradually aſcended, dropping a flag and Mr Biggins's oar in his way, to the height of a thouſand or twelve hundred yards; he was carried in a direction duly weſt, then northward, and afterwards directly eaſt: He continued in view about two hours, when the company loſt ſight of him with regret, and with the ſincereſt wiſhes for his ſafety. Though his motion often varied, his power of directing the balloon did not ſeem conſiderable. His firſt courſe was towards St Alban's, but it was rumoured that he meant to conduct himſelf to Windſor, in which intention he muſt have been diſappointed. He ſeemed in perfect poſſeſſion of himſelf, and clearly to underſtand all that has been hitherto diſcovered concerning the conduct of balloons.

In addition to the foregoing account, we are juſt now informed, that Mr Lunardi is arrived in town, and relates, that he landed from his balloon at a farm called Collier's-End, about four miles from Ware, and 26 miles from London, about half paſt five o'clock, after having been three hours and a half floating in the air; that he twice deſcended by letting out his inflammable air, by means of a braſs cock, the firſt time near Hornſey, and the ſecond time near Barnet, where he ſpoke to a gentleman that followed him on horſeback, and delivered his cat to an old woman, but that he afterwards aſcended by throwing out part of his ballaſt, and, it is related, that he was twice ſo very high as to freeze the water he had with him; and he was obliged to drink freely of the liquor he had in his car, to prevent his periſhing with cold. On Mr Lunardi's deſcending the third time, the balloon was entangled in the boughs of a tree, but throwing out his grappling irons, he, with ſome difficulty perſuaded a woman who was near to lay hold of them, by whoſe aſſiſtance he alighted ſafely, though a good deal fatigued by his journey, and without much damage to the balloon. He rewarded the woman liberally for her aſſiſtance.

We have been favoured with the following account from a gentleman who ſaw Mr Lunardi deſcend in a field, called Collier's-End, near the high road, about four miles beyond Ware, at half paſt five o'clock yeſterday afternoon, and aſſiſted him to get a footing again on *Terra Firma*.

Mr Lunardi ſeemed quite benumbed with the cold he had ſuffered in the upper regions; the thermometer, by his account, was ſix degrees below freezing point; the cat and dog were much wet, and the gallery covered with a coat of ice. The neighbouring gentlemen flocked round him, and congratulated him off in triumph. The balloon is not in the leaſt damaged. Mr Lunardi deſcended with all imaginable tranquillity, and we are informed, paſſed laſt night at Mr Baker's, near Hertford.

His Majeſty viewed the balloon through a teleſcope from the Queen's preſence chamber.

The Prince of Wales, Mr Fox, Col. Fitzpatrick, Mr Sheridan, Mr Burke, Lord North, Col. North, and a number of the nobility and perſons of faſhion, male and female, were on the ground, or in the ſurrounding houſes.

The Duke and Ducheſs of Richmond, in company with Mr Pitt, occupied an apartment at the Floor-cloth manufactory in the city road, to ſee Mr Lunardi's aſcent, for which accommodation, it is ſaid, the ſum of 50 guineas was paid!

The public are ſo perfectly ſatisfied with Mr Lunardi's reſpectable machine, exhibited yeſterday, and the uncommon pains he and his friends took to prevent their being diſappointed, that there is not a doubt but he will meet with a liberal return from the generoſity of Engliſhmen, either by a public ſubſcription among the connoiſſeurs, or ſome other more delicate mode of teſtifying their approbation.

Dublin, Sept. 7. Public curioſity being much excited to ſee Mr Croſbie launch his firſt air balloon, ſome hundred ladies and gentlemen, many of them of the firſt diſtinction, attended in the forenoon of yeſterday at Ranelagh, to ſee the aſcent; the fields and road being at the ſame time covered with thouſands, brought together through the ſame motive. For the gratification of the beholders, Mr Croſbie had the balloon to ſpring about 300 yards, with a ſmall chariot affixed to it, which contained a cat, properly ſecured with ropes; and after remaining for ſome time ſuſpended, he again brought down, after which, at the hour of three, ſome cannon were fired, and a rocket ſent up, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lanesborough inſtantly liberated the balloon, by a ſignal cord, when it ſublimely aſcended with its chariot and cat, to the aſtoniſhment and pleaſure of all the ſpectators, and continued riſing and leſſening to the view, for the ſpace of ſeven minutes, till it terminated to the eye like a ſpeck, and was ſeen no more. A label was appended to the balloon, giving an account of its place and time of lauching, and offering a reward of five guineas to the perſon who may find and return it to the proprietor. It was the largeſt aeroſtatic globe which had hitherto been ſent up in this kingdom, and is only a ſmall experiment to the launching of Mr Croſbie's grand balloon and chariot, in which he and a friend intend to make their aerial voyage in the courſe of this month.

Extract of a letter from Nantz, Aug. 29.

"By a ſhip arrived from Port-au-Prince, a conſign-

received of the dreadful fire which, on the 29th of June laſt, deſtroyed two-thirds of that town, the ſecond in rank and wealth in St Domingo. It was late at night when this fire broke out in a tavern near the ſea-ſide. Some intoxicated ſailors having had a quarrel, blows enſued; and, a lighted candle dropping from the hand of the combatants, fell on a bed, which blazed up with ſuch fury, that the tavern was very ſoon conſumed. Unfortunately, a freſh gale ſpringing from the eaſtward, communicated with ſuch activity to the flames, that they reached from houſe to houſe, till the whole neighbourhood was in a general conflagration. If ſome parts of the town are ſtill ſtanding, it is owing to the diligence and activity of Captain M'Namara, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Amphion, then in the road, who ſent his crew and engines on ſhore, and, by ordering ſome intermediate houſes to be pulled down, prevented any further communication. In this general diſaſter nine men periſhed in the flames, and twenty-eight more were ſo miſerably ſcorched as to render their recovery at beſt doubtful.—Seventy-eight houſes have been burnt to the ground, together with ten warehouſes belonging to Bourdeaux, ſix to Marſeilles, four to Havre-de-Grace, &c. The loſs we have moſt to lament is that of 30,000 barrels of flour. The damages are valued at 30 millions of livres; nor is this, we fear, a juſt and exact computation.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Sept. 15.

"Arrived the Kent, an old ſhip of war, of 74 guns, from Plymouth. Yeſterday alſo, arrived the Walpole homeward-bound Eaſt India ſhip, Captain Churchhill, from China; and this morning arrived the Hebe frigate, Captain Thornborough, from a cruiſe."

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, Sept. 9.

"Laſt week died at Drig, in Weſtmoreland, Elizabeth Taylor, at the very advanced age of an hundred and three years. She retained all her faculties till the day of her death, except her ſight, which ſhe had loſt ſome years ago; but her ſpirits were uncommonly good, and ſhe had of late been heard to ſay, that if ſhe had her eye-ſight ſhe could dance a jig as well as ever.—This woman, whoſe life was protracted to an unuſual ſpan, was a ſervant in London at the acceſſion of Queen Anne to the throne, and lived to hear repeatedly of the change of manners in the metropolis between that and the preſent period. A ſtreet robbery at that time was not known, and ſhe has frequently walked from near the 'Change, through Cheapſide, to St Paul's, with her apron full of plate, at very late hours in the night, being often employed on errands of this kind, as ſhe was ſervant to a ſilverſmith, and it was the cuſtom of that day for people of quality to ſend their plate, at certain times, to be cleaned, &c. She was at the chapel royal the firſt Sunday Queen Anne appeared publicly there. Her Majeſty's ſpring dreſs (in the month of April) was black velvet, heavily loaded with gold embroidery."

PRICE of STOCKS, Sept. 16.

Bank Stock ſhut.	3nd a Stock, 125½.
3 per cent. Stock, 89½ a ¼ a ½.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. 65½ a ¼ a ½.	Ditto unpaid, par a 5 diſc.
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 13 diſc.
Long Ann. 17.	3 per cent. Scrip. 56 a 55½.
Short Ann. 1778, 12 3-16ths.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, 1¼ a 1 prem.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 12 s. a 12 s. 6 d.
Ditto New Ann. 54½.	
Ditto 1751, —	Light Long Ann. —

WIND at DEAL, Sept. 15. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 16.

"Notwithſtanding all the clamour of the factious, the Duke of Rutland is greatly reſpected throughout the ſiſter kingdom, by all who have ſenſe to be ſatisfied with the beſt conſtitution in the world, and have no intereſt in promoting diſcord and civil broils.

"After all the pretty prattle the public have been ſometime amuſed with, about a *commutation* for the window-tax, at length out comes the naked truth! for this day teas ſold at the Eaſt India houſe, from 2 s. 6 d. to 4 s. 7 d. per pound, which, when the remaining duty is added, and other expences, will coſt the buyer conſiderably above 5 s. ſo that the difference in favour of the public, will at laſt be ſo trifling, that it will be a pity to talk about it. A ſorry compenſation this! a miſerable commutation indeed! a falacious atonment for the real burthen of—a heavy window-tax! Surely no one will be hardy enough to deny, but that the temptation to ſmuggle will be again as great, if not greater, than ever. In a word, the dealers in general may thank themſelves for the conſequences in having thus deliberately defeated an act, purpoſely framed as well for the advantage of the fair-trader, as for the ſecurity of the revenue.

"A diſpute aroſe among the tea-dealers, who attended the ſale at the Eaſt India houſe, this day, concerning the permits (as they are called), or certificates, ſecuring the conveyance of teas, and other exciſeable commodities, from the Company's warehouſes, or from place to place. One party earneſtly contending as right, to remove teas, &c. without permits, as aforeſaid; while the oppoſing party, conſiſting of the moſt reſpectable part of the trade, with great plauſibility of reaſon, as earneſtly inſiſted on the impropriety of the indulgence, urging, as one inſurmountable objection, that it would be opening a wide door to ſmuggling, as the dealer would be at liberty to make an iniquitous uſe at pleaſure, of taking into his ſtock teas from any ſuſpicious quarter. At length the gentlemen in the direction promiſed to qualify the buſineſs, by a proper appeal and explanation to government.

"The late abundant crops from the plantations in the Grenades, have made ample amends for all preceding miſhaps.—The returns, indeed, from many ſpots there, have been ſo extraordinarily great, that beſides the uſual income of the property, they have enabled the poſſeſſor to relieve himſelf of former incumbrances incurred in leſs lucky periods.

"Government, among other weighty matters lying on the Cabinet, have the ſettlement and cultivation of the remaining parts of Jamaica. It is an exact ſurvey we report from, when we ſay, that an entire *third part* of that large and valuable iſland yet continues uncleared.

"The exultation depicted in the countenance of Mr Lunardi, when the balloon aſcended with him, and the anxiety and uneaſineſs that marked Mr Biggan, on finding it impracticable for him to ſhare the honour of the enterprize, plainly evinced that thoſe two gentlemen had ſet their hearts on the experiment, and that a failure from defect or accident would not have been more mortifying to the public than to themſelves.

"The Prince of Wales ſhook hands with Mr Lunardi, juſt previous to his taking his "airy flight" on Wedneſday laſt, and ſeemed highly pleaſed with the mixture of joy and firmneſs diſplayed by the Neapolitan on the near proſpect of his being enabled to convince the people of this country that he deſerved their confidence, and their admiration.

"The activity of Mr Lunardi, in throwing out his ballaſt, was remarkably conſpicuous; but for that circumſtance he not have cleared the houſes.

"The word *balloon* is to loſe its influence in the faſhionable world, and *Lunardi* to be ſubſtituted in lieu of it. The ladies, whoever love a brave man, are particularly fond of praiſing the enterpriſing foreigner, and are determined to perpetuate his name by making it a diſtinction of faſhion.

"The computation, and it is not an unauthoriſed one of the heaths, commons, &c. in England, yields an extent of waſte thus aſtoniſhingly enormous, viz. *four hundred thouſand acres!* Thoſe acres, on an humble average, would produce a rent of ten ſhillings an acre, and would amount, therefore, to 200,000 l. a year! No trifling addition to the produce of the ſinking fund, when that ſhall be laid out in the periodical purchaſe of the ſtock in the market, and at the market price."

Died at Caroline Park, on Saturday laſt, the 18th inſtant, John Pringle, Eſq; writer to the ſigner.

On Monday laſt, a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the merchants and traders of Newcaſtle, was held at the Guildhall, to conſider of proper means to ſtop the circulation of counterfeit halfpence, when they entered into the following among other reſolutions:

That no halfpence bearing the impreſſion of King George III. be received, even as change, but only ſuch as the receivers ſhall be clearly ſatisfied are pure good copper, and of the real mint coin.

That old real mint halfpence of the coinage of former kings of this realm be taken as change.

That the reſolution of the former meeting, not to receive a greater quantity of halfpence at any one payment than ſhall be neceſſary for change, and that only real mint coin be ſtrictly adhered to and perſevered in.

Mr Mayor preſided at the meeting, and received their unanimous thanks for his preſence and aſſiſtance.

Laſt week, a quantity of counterfeit halfpence was ſeized by one of the officers of the Cuſtoms at Newcaſtle, which, on examination, appear to be of worſe quality than the greateſt trash ever yet impoſed on the public. The box containing them is directed to Mr Iſaac Wilkinſon, Newbiggin, to be left at the Griffin, Penrith, Cumberland.

The bricklayers of York have been moſt buſily employed for ſome time in blocking up windows; and it is a fact, that one perſon has reduced his number from 14 to 3.

A few days ago, a livery ſervant, and a ſervant girl about nineteen years of age, agreed to have themſelves married, and accordingly went to one of the Miniſters of this city to have the ceremony performed; but not having the neceſſary authorities from the ſeſſion clerk, of proclamation in the church, it was refuſed them.—So ſituated, they agreed to ſleep together that night, and to have every thing in readineſs for marriage next day. But by this time, the bridegroom had changed his mind, and abſolutely refuſed to fulfil any part of the agreement; the young woman taking this as a great affront, had recourſe to a moſt deſperate remedy; for, taking poiſon on Thurſday night, ſhe expired Friday morning about five o'clock.

We give our readers a copy of the following bill, as any information from Virginia, reſpecting trade, muſt be intereſting to the mercantile part of this country.

RICHMOND (VIRGINIA) *in the Houſe of Delegates, Thurſday, the 17th of June, 1784.*

Ordered, That the Bill, intitled, "An act to reſtrict foreign veſſels to certain ports within this Commonwealth," this day paſſed, and ordered to be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence, be inſerted in the Journal.

A BILL, *intitled*, "*An act to reſtrict foreign veſſels to certain ports within this Commonwealth.*"

WHEREAS the trade and commerce carried on between the citizens of this Commonwealth and foreign merchants would be placed upon a more equal foundation, and expedition and diſpatch thereby the better promoted, if the veſſels of foreign merchants trading to this State, ſhould be reſtricted to certain ports and places within the ſame, in lading and unlading, and the revenue ariſing from commerce would alſo thereby be more certainly collected:

Be it therefore enacted, That the ſhips and other veſſels trading to this Commonwealth from foreign parts, which are the property of other than the citizens of the ſame, ſhall enter, clear out, lade and unlade at the following places, viz. Norfolk, Portſmouth, Tappahannock, York Town or Alexandria, and at no other ports or places therein. And all ſhips and other veſſels trading to this Commonwealth, from foreign parts, owned by a citizen or citizens jointly with a foreigner or foreigners, ſhall alſo be reſtricted to enter, clear out, lade and unlade at the ſaid ports or places, and at none other. All duties payable upon tonnage, and upon goods, wares, and merchandize, imported into this State in ſuch ſhips or other veſſels, ſhall be paid and accounted for by the maſter or owner thereof, to the Naval-Officer or Collector at ſuch of the foreſaid ports or places, where ſuch ſhip or other veſſel ſhall enter or break bulk. And if the maſter or owner of any ſuch ſhip or other veſſel ſhall enter, clear out, lade or unlade, or break bulk at any port or place within this Commonwealth, other than thoſe aforementioned, the maſter or owner of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall forfeit and pay double that duty on tonnage, and the goods, wares, and merchandize by him imported, which by law he would be compellable to pay at any of the aforeſaid ports, which ſaid double duties ſhall be paid by ſuch maſter or owner, in forty-eight hours after his arrival at any other port or place; and for failure thereof, he ſhall be ſubject to the like penalty as by law the citizens of this Commonwealth are now ſubject to, in caſe of failure to pay the duties required from them upon the importation of goods, wares, and merchandize: which ſaid penalty ſhall be recovered and applied in like manner, as the penalty from citizens in the caſe aforeſaid is directed to be recovered and applied.

And whereas the navigating ſmall country craft by ſlaves, the property of the owners of ſuch craft, tends to diſcourage free white ſeamen, and to encreaſe the number of ſuch free white ſeamen would produce public good.—*Be it therefore enacted*, That no more than one third part of the perſons employed in the navigation of any bay or river craft ſhall conſiſt of ſlaves. And if the owner of any bay or river craft, ſhall preſume to put on board any ſuch craft as navigators, more ſlaves than the proportion aforeſaid, ſuch owner ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of one hundred pounds for each offence, to be recovered by action of debt or information, in any court of record.

This act ſhall commence and be in force, from and after the tenth day of June, 1786. And ſo much of all acts of Aſſembly as comes within the purview of this act, ſhall be repealed.

Extracted from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Extract of a letter from Elſinore, Sept. 4.

"The Dutch Conſul at this place has received inſtructions from Amſterdam to ſtop all Dutch veſſels bound from the Baltic to Holland till further orders, owing to a report of a number of Oſtend privateers being fitted out to intercept them."

Extract of a letter from Greenock, Sept. 17.

"The Alny, of Greenock, Haſtie maſter, for New-York, is put back. After beating about for three weeks to the weſtward, ſhe was driven by contrary winds far to the north, where meeting with a heavy gale of wind, her main maſt was obliged to be cut away. After coming into the Channel, ſhe was drove upon Rathlin iſland, where ſhe loſt her anchor, cable, and rudder.—She had 300 paſſengers on board."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

AS it ſeems to have become faſhionable among our *minor* poets to imitate, in their madrigals, that mongrel ſort of jargon commonly called *a la Scots*, the following is addreſſed to them:

WHENCE this vile trash, this vulgar rhyming rant,
This ale-houſe ribbaldry, this gipſy cant?
Such barren, muſty, miſerable ſtuff,
Suits ſavage bards in ballads well enough!
Thus tumbling bear-whelps, tho' but awkward pleaſe us,
So they're not near enough to bite or ſqueeze us;
But when, ye modern tame and grov'ling breed,
In the ſame *homely* gait ye would proceed,
And ſcornful ſatire both your works compares,
In truth ye are at beſt but *apes of bears!*

I. D.

ARRIVED at LEITH, Sept. 16. Induſtry, Wilſon, from Hull, with goods; Jean, Napier, from Glaſgow, in ballaſt; Friendſhip, Donaldſon, from Hull, with goods; Fly, Studwell, from Lynn, with barley; Jean and Nelly, Nuiſon, from Berrowſtounneſs, with ſalt, &c; Cumberland, Wilſon, from Alemouth, with oats; Amity, Coupar, from Nerva, with wood, &c.; Hazzard, Stevenſon, from Memel, with logs, &c.—17. Mary and Charlotte, Adam, from Carron, with grain; Endeavour, Boyd for Marſhall, from London, with goods.—18. Barbara Gray, Gray, from Alloa, in ballaſt. 20. Vamp, Harvey, from Yarmouth, with grain; Leith Packet, Thomſon, from Berrowſtounneſs, with coals, &c.; Providence, Oſboldſtone, from Rocheſter, with apples and pears; Margaret, Inglis, from Montroſe, in ballaſt; Jamekes, Sommerville, from Newcaſtle, with goods; John, Smart, from Lynn, with grain; Peggy, Clark, from Dundee, with goods; Peggy and Anne, Watſon, from Methel, light.

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POEMS, ODES, AND ELEGIES,
On various ſubjects,
By the Rev. J. TRASDALE,
Miniſter of the Engliſh Chapel, Dundee.

APPLES AND PEARS.

JUST arrived from Kent, after a ſhort paſſage, a cargo of APPLES and PEARS in excellent order, to be ſold in the Weigh-houſe, Leith.

Commiſſions from the country, addreſſed to William Kerr and Company, Leith, will be carefully anſwered. Where may be had, all kinds of Grocery Goods, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

BREWERY TO BE LET.

THAT convenient BREWERY, DISTILLERY, and MALTING belonging to the late James Allan, ſituate at the eaſt ſide of Heriot's Bridge, Edinburgh, and may be entered to at Martinmas next, or ſooner, if neceſſary, for one or more years, as can be agreed upon.

The premiſſes will be ſhown by Robert Croſbie at the Brewery, who will inform as to particulars.

REPEATED ACTS OF THEFT
FROM A BLEACHFIELD.

Edin. Sept. 15. 1784.

THAT in the courſe of this laſt ſeaſon, the following pieces of cloth have been ſtolen, at different times, from a bleachfield in the ſhire of Edinburgh, viz.

A piece of Diaper for table-napkins, 33 inches broad, figure half a diamond, with a ſtripped border.

A piece of Ruſſia Sheeting, about 26 or 27 yards in length, only once boiled.

A piece of Scots Muſlin for cravats.

A piece of Stay-ticking. And,

A piece of Linen, 1680.

This laſt piece is very remarkable. One half of the warp being blue flax, that will not take a proper colour whereby though bleached never ſo well, there will remain in ſaid cloth about an hundred blue ſtripes, with an equal quantity of white ſtrips from the one end of the piece to the other; with this further ſpeciality, that ſome ſmall part of the woof being alſo blue, the white ſtrips in ſome places will not be ſo diſcernible, but theſe parts of it will then be of ſo bad a colour as has ſcarcely been equalled in ſo fine a piece.

As a diſcovery of thefts of this nature are of great importance to bleachers in general, as well as the individual who has ſuffered in the inſtances before mentioned, it is entreated, if any of the above goods have been given into any bleacher to finiſh, and if not yet returned, that the bleacher will retain them; or if returned to any intaker, that the bleacher will cauſe the intaker retain the goods, and give information thereof to the Procurator Fiſcal of this county.—Or in caſe the goods have been returned to the owner by any bleacher or intaker, that ſuch bleacher or intaker will inform the Procurator Fiſcal of the name and place of reſidence of ſuch owner.

And, as it may happen, that the above goods may have been ſold, without being offered to any bleacher or intaker; it is alſo intreated, that any merchant, broker, or other perſon, who may have bought the goods above deſcribed, or any part thereof, will immediately inform the Procurator Fiſcal thereof, who will pay whatever may have been given for the cloth, with any charges incurring thereanent; and, whatever information is given reſpecting the above, the informer's name ſhall be concealed if required.

Beſides, as a further inducement for a diſcovery in the premiſſes, a reward of THIRTY POUNDS Sterling is hereby offered, to any perſon or perſons, who will diſcover to the Procurator Fiſcal, the perſon or perſons who committed the above thefts, to be payed on the conviction of the offender or offenders.

WILLIAM SCOTT, Procurator Fiſcal.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE
Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to public ſale in the Cuſtomhouſe of Campbeltown, upon Thurſday 23d September, 1784,

The NANCY WHERRY,

With her ſloat, tackle, and furniture, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Sept. 1. John of and from Dundee, Wrongham, for Riga.
Peggy and Agnus of Dundee, Primrose, from Dundee, for Koningf.
2. Hails Caſtle of and from Leith, Anderſon, for Dantzick.
Friendſhip of and from Kincardine, Thomſon, for Koningſberg.
Friendſhip of and from Arbroath, Spink, for ditto.
Maria of and from Leith, Cruden, for Dantzick.
Peggy of and from Dundee, Kid, for ditto.
Mary and Margaret of and from Kincardine, Carſwell, for Peterſ.
3. Neptune of and from ditto, Stein, for Dantzick.
Peggy and Elizabeth of and from ditto, Izet, for Koningſberg.
Mary of and from Airth, Dick, for Dantzick.
Peggy of Dundee, Brown, from St Peterſburgh, for Dundee.
—— of and from Carron, ——, for Dantzick.
4. Farmer and Janet of and from Kincardine, Stewart, for ditto.
Sebaſtian of and for Grangemouth, Bell, from St Peterſburgh.
Concord of and for Leith, Porteous, from Dantzick.
Diligence of and for Kirkcaldy, Bridges, from Weyburgh.
Adventure of and for Leith, Turnbull, from St Peterſburgh.
Friendſhip of and from Carron, Manuel, for Dantzick.
Amity of Newcaſtle, Cooper, from Weyburgh, for Leith.

ELSINORE, Sept. 4. Wind N. WALTER WOOD.

N. B. The Elizabeth of Dundee, from St Peterſburgh, George Bowman, ſprung a leak in the Cattegate, which obliged him to return to this place again, and proceeded to Copenhagen to refit.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Sept. 14. Favourite, Hutton from Dundee, for Glaſgow, with ſundries; Martha, Hutchiſon, from Aberdeen, with wheat; Elly and Peggy, Murray, from Berwick, with oats; Fortune, Neilſon, from Chriſtiana, with deals; Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, from Leith, with peaſe; Glaſgow, Smith, from Borrowſtounneſs, for Glaſgow, with wheat.—15. Janet, Logan, from Dunbar, for Hull, with barley and flour.—17. Paiſley, Duncan, from London, with goods; Sebaſton, Bell, from Peterſburgh, with oats; Charolinia, Beinnerſon, from Chriſtiania, with deals; Peggy, Parkinſon, from Lynn, with barley; Chriſtian, Wilſon, from Leith, with wrought iron; Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, from Borrowſtounneſs, with peaſe; Peggy, Gow, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto.—18. Active, Jamieſon, from ditto, for ditto, with ſundries.—19. Bell, Bruce, from Montroſe, with malt; Mary, Young, from St Davids, with bread and beef; Leith Packet, Ford, from Leith, with oats; Betty, Stark, from Gottenburgh, with deals and iron; Nelly, Small, from Anſtruther, with oats; Nelly, Muirhead, from Alemouth, with oats; Providence, Roſs, from Leith, for Glaſgow, grain.

SAILED, Sept. 16. Diania, Sebaſton, for Memel, in baſaſt; Stirling, Dick, for London, with goods.—17. Mary, Blair, for Leith, with iron.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Sept. 14. Peggy, Macdonald, from Kircudbright, with meal; Happy Couple, Fenback, from Youghall, with oats.—15. Friendſhip, Paul, from Newry, with oats; Cornwallis, Houſe, from Liverpool, in baſaſt.—16. Jean, Maclean, from Drogheda, with goods.—17. Put back; the Fanny, Providence, and the Hunter, Venus frigate, with a ſmuggling cutter, a prize; Put back, Almy, for New York, by ſtreſs of weather; Jean, Law, from Lairne, with ſalt; Jean, Campbell, from Eaſdale, with ſlates.

SAILED, Sept. 15. Buckſkin Hero, Himmond, for North Carolina, with goods; Janet, Kerr, for Dublin, with goods; Iſobella, Taylor, for Virginia, with ditto; Put back by ſtreſs of weather, Fanny, Kelſo, for Rotterdam, with tobacco.—16. Providence, Coleman, for Newry, with ſugar; Hunter, Kinnier, for Philadelphia, with goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, SEPT. 17. 1784.

Wheat,	24 s.	9 d.	22 s.	6 d.	19	6
Barley,	22	6	21	0	20	0
Oats,	17	6	16	0	15	0
Peaſe,	17	6	—	0	—	0

New Bear, 21 s. New Oats, 15 s. 6d. & 16 s.

WHALE OIL AND BONE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, upon Thurſday the 30th day of September inſtant, within the Whaleſiſhing Company's office in Dunbar,

ABOUT FORTY TONS WHALE OIL;—and
SEVERAL TONS WHALEBONE, from 6 to 11 feet long and upwards.

The roup will begin at twelve o'clock.

Exciſe Office, Edinburgh, Sept. 17. 1784.

By Order of the Hon. Commiſſioners of Exciſe.

ON FRIDAY the 24th of September inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be expoſed to Sale by Public Auction, in the Hall of the Exciſe Office, Edinburgh,

Several parcels of FOREIGN BRANDY, and GENEVA, AQUAVITÆ, AQUAVITÆ SHRUB, MELASSES SPIRITS, GREEN and BLACK TEA, and STARCH, lately condemned before his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Edinburgh, on the day before, and morning of the day of ſale.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and ſold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymiſt and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the ſoftening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats, and Deflu&ions on the Lungs, healing the Rawneſs and Soreneſs of the breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and Shortneſs of Breath. They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying to the ſtomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great eſteem theſe Lozenges have acquired, having induced ſeveral perſons to attempt the ſelling a counterfeit ſort, againſt two of whom, viz. one a Chymiſt on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymiſt in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with conſiderable damages. The Public are requeſted to obſerve, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inſcription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymiſt* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

Theſe LOZENGES are alſo ſold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. oppoſite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Publiſhed by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years paſt in the moſt univerſal eſteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulneſs from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the leaſt injuring the Enamel; perfectly faſtens ſuch as are looſe, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other diſorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the ſame time delicately ſweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate eaſe, even in the greateſt agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the ſide, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be anſwerable, all others, even though ſold under his name, being ſpurious.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain at Borrowſtounneſs,

The Sloop GOOD INTENT,

Engliſh built, burthen between ſeventy and eighty tons, well found, ſails faſt, and a complete coaſter, will go any where without baſaſt, and 8½ foot water when loaded.

For further particulars, apply to James Hunter, at Borrowſtounneſs.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr CAMPBELL of Newfield are deſired to lodge their grounds of debt, and oaths upon the verity thereof, with Mr Ruſſell the Truſtee, immediately, in order that he may proceed to make a diviſion of the price of Mr Campbell's eſtate; and ſuch of them as do not comply with this order, betwixt and the firſt of October next, will have no ſhare in the diviſion.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET in leaſe, for ſuch number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitſunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the pariſh and county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of 502 acres of arable land, and ſeveral hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is incloſed and ſubdivided, and the proprietor will incloſe and ſubdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackſman for doing it.

Theſe lands have a fine ſouthern expoſure, and come cloſe to the weſt ſuburb of the town of Inverneſs. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very eaſy to the tackſman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords conſiderable ſhelter, but will enable the tackſman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm houſe, and offices anſwerable.

Propoſals for a leaſe may be given in to Major Fraſer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour, near Inverneſs; to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webſter at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept ſecret that is not accepted of.

JUDICIAL SALE—BY ADJOURNMENT.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be Sold by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 23th day of November next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon,

The Four Merk Land of CAMLARG, PENNYVENZIES, and SLOANSTONE, and COALS and COLLIERIES,

within the foreſaid lands, lying within the pariſh of Dalmellington, and ſhire of Ayr.

The proven yearly rent of the lands is,	L. 90 10 0		
The teinds are valued, and fall to be deduced,	6 5 3		
		L. 84 4 9	
The proven yearly rent of the Coal,		20 0 0	
Free rent of the land and Coal,		104 4 9	
The teinds are valued, by decreet of valuation, at	6 5 3		
Deduce the ſtipend payable to the miniſter of Dalmellington,	5 3 6		
Remains of free teind,		1 1 9	
The tenants pay the ſchoolmaſter's ſalary, over and above their rents.			
Upſet price of the lands at 23 years purchaſe of their free rent, being L. 84 4 9	1957 9 3		
Value of the free teind, at five years purchaſe,	5 8 9		
Total value of the lands and teind,		1942 18 0	
The coal is proven to be worth 5 years purchaſe of the rent, being L. 20		100 0 0	
Total proven value of the whole ſubjects under ſale,		2042 18 0	
To be expoſed now at the reduced price of	L. 1854 8 6		

The lands hold of the Crown.

The whole of the above lands are incloſed with a ſtone dyke, except one ſide of Over Camlarghill.—The lands of Nether Camlarg are ſubdivided with hedges, which are in a thriving condition.—There is a natural wood upon the lands, of conſiderable extent, above 30 years old, and five or ſix acres of thriving planting.—The lands and coal are all out of tack, except the lands of Sloanſtone, the tack of which expires at Whitſunday 1793.

The articles of ſale may be ſeen at the office of Mr Stevenſon depute clerk of Seſſion; and further information will be got by applying to John Bogue, writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Aitken, writer in Ayr.

Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

TO be SOLD, within the King's Arms Inn, DUMFRIES, on Friday the 15th day of October 1784, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

The Eſtate of CORSOCK, in the pariſh of Parton and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, conſiſting of upwards of two thouſand three hundred acres, with the Superiority of the lands of Craichie.

The Eſtate holds of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and is rented at 221 l. 5 s. Sterling.

If the Eſtate does not ſell *in cumulo*, it will be expoſed in the following lots.

LOT I. MARNHOUL, Upper and Nether AUCHINVEYS, rented at 45 l.

LOT II. BLACKARVIE, as poſſeſſed by Samuel Douglas, rented at 39 l.

LOT III. IRONMANNOCK, as poſſeſſed by John Lock, rented at 33 l. 10 s.

LOT IV. The Mains of CORSOCK, comprehending the Lands called *the Loch of Corſock*, with the Mill, Mill Lands, Multures, and Sequels; and the Superiority of this lot, and of lots 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, and the lands of Craichie, rented at 103 l. 15 s.

On lot 4th is the manſion-houſe of Corſock, lying on the water of Urr, and a thriving wood fit for cutting, valued at 500 l. The lands in this lot are all well incloſed, and ſubdivided with ſufficient ſtone dykes, and are very improveable. The loch of Corſock, conſiſting of twenty-one acres, may be drained at a ſmall expence, and converted into good arable and meadow land; and there are appearances of marle in the loch, which will be a fund of improvement to the whole eſtate.

The teinds are valued, and a decreet of ſale obtained, which will be conveyed to the purchaſers.

If lots 1ſt, 2d, and 3d, are ſold ſeparately, the purchaſers will hold feu of the purchaſer of lot 4th, for payment of one ſhilling of feu-duty yearly, with a duplication at the entry of each heir, or ſingular ſucceſſor.

If lot 1ſt does not ſell in *cumulo*, it will, if purchaſers incline, be ſold in three parcels, viz.

Parcel 1ſt, Marnhoul, rented at	L.	21 0 0
Parcel 2d, Upper Auchenvey, rented at		14 0 0
Parcel 3d, Nether Auchenvey, rented at		10 0 0

To be held feu as above, of the purchaſer of lot 4th.

Part of the lands are out of leaſe, and the whole will be ſo at Whitſunday 1785; and being let when the prices of cattle were very low, a conſiderable riſe may be expected.

The progreſs of writs, conditions of ſale, plan, and meaſurement of the lands, to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell writer to the ſignet, to whom perſons inclining to purchaſe may apply for further information.

Patrick M'George at Mains of Corſock, will ſhow the lands.

A conſiderable part of the price will fall to be retained by the purchaſer of the eſtate, if ſold *in cumulo*, or with the purchaſer of lot 4th, if ſold ſeparately.

FOR NORTH CAROLINA,
The good Brigantine JENNY,

Captain WILLIAM BELL,

Is ready to take on board Goods at Port-Glaſgow, and will ſail the end of September. She will deliver Goods within Occock bar, for Edington, New Burn, and Waſhington.

For freight or paſſage apply to James Fyfe, Port-Glaſgow, Joſeph Robertſon merchant, Glaſgow, or George Lind, No. 3. Bunker's Hill, Edinburgh.

The Jenny is not a year old, and has good accommodation for paſſengers.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

With TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the George Inn, Dumfries, upon Wedneſday the 6th October next, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the pariſh of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, either together, or in the lots following, or in ſuch other lots as ſhall be afterwards fixed:

	Rent.	Upset Price.
Lot 1. Knockmulloch, Talloon, Brydeloch, Burnyards, and Croft-foot,	L. 60 4 0	L. 1460 0 0
2. Kirklandpark and Gullyſide,	10 0 0	215 0 0
3. Tongue, and Coldcroft,	13 7 0	290 0 0
4. Piperwalls, and Fulmertknows,	12 0 0	245 0 0
5. Muirhead, Brachanny, and Whinnyhill,	18 0 0	393 0 0
6. Moor Ellpark, Stonetauld, Germany, and Holm,	37 14 0	1000 0 0
7. Greeniſles, Longyard, Howyard, Broadyard, Crofts, Little Parks, Ward at foot of Croft, Houſes, Gardens and Planting,	98 15 0	2400 0 0
	L. 250 0 0	L. 6000 0 0

And, beſides theſe rents, the tenants pay 25 hens, 84 chickens, beſides ſervices of men and horſes at leading peats, coals, &c. which are proportioned among the different lots. If the lands are expoſed in one lot, they will be ſet up at 5800 l.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at 320 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent, one of which qualifications is propoſed to be ſold with lot firſt, the other with lot ſeventh. The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Manſion-houſe on the premiſes, within lot ſeventh, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Manſion-houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Port-Patrick. A conſiderable riſe may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterſon of Danjoſp, in the neighbourhood, will ſhew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 13th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTOWN,

which pertained to the deceaſed John Craigie of Kilgraſtown, lying in the pariſhes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and ſhire of Perth.

This eſtate conſiſts of 1754 acres 1 rood and 32 falls, all conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated within a few miles of the town of Perth, and the late proprietor beautified the place with extenſive plantations and policies. There is a commodious Dwelling-houſe upon the eſtate, which is within three miles of the town of Perth, and about a quarter of a mile weſt from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete ſet of offices lately built thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the eſtate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of ſuch parts of the eſtate as lie in the pariſhes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which laſt the ſtipends to the miniſters of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is, - - L. 1275 14 8 11-12ths

Which valued at twenty-ſix years purchaſe, extends to - - L. 33,169 3 3 10-12ths

Being the upſet-price of the eſtate.

This eſtate will be expoſed in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the manſion-houſe and offices ſtand, and part of the lands of KINTULLO, lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the weſt ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinroſs; pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the weſt of the bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are in good order; the ſoil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This part of the eſtate conſiſts of 574 acres 3 roods and 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a healthy and thriving condition.—Part of this lot is held of a ſubject ſuperior; but their is a ſufficiency of valuation to entitle to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II. That part of the Lands of Kintullo, Broomſtobs, Clayton, and others, with the ſalmon fiſhing upon the water of Earn, lying in the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinroſs.—Theſe lands conſiſt of 394 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleaſantly along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the eaſt of the Bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are all in good condition, and the ſoil is of a rich quality. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election for the county of Perth. Part of theſe lands is alſo beautifully laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

LOT III. The Lands of Kirkpottie, Meikle Fildies, and Clockridgſtone, lying contiguous within the pariſh of Dron, and conſiſting of 676 acres 1 rood and 36 falls; 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted in the view of building a Manſion-houſe upon this part of the eſtate. Theſe plantations are in high order. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books of the county at 260 l. Scots.

LOT IV. The Lands of Halltown, with the fiſhing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the pariſh of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkpottie, &c. above mentioned. This lot conſiſts of 61 acres 2 roods and 21 falls; and likewiſe holds of a ſubject-ſuperior.

Theſe two lots of the eſtate laſt mentioned, are ſituated within 4 miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

The upſet price of each lot will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callander, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet. John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the preſent factor, will alſo ſhew rentals of the eſtate; and William Chalmers at Kilgraſtown, will ſhow the grounds.

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